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## PRESIDENT IN "EGYPT" ENROUTE TO MEMPHIS

(Continued from page 1.)

not necessary that this army should be as large as compared to the armies of other great nations. But as regards the navy all this is different. We have an enormous coast line, and our coast line is on two great oceans. To repel hostile attacks the fortifications, and not the navy, must be used; but the best way to parry is to hit—no fight can ever be won except by hitting—and we can only hit by means of the navy. It is utterly impossible to improvise even a makeshift navy under the conditions of modern warfare.

### IT TAKES TIME.

"Since the day of Napoleon no war between two great powers has lasted as long as it would take to build a battle ship, let alone a fleet of battle ships; and it takes just as long to train the crew of a battle ship as it does to build it; and as regards the most important thing of all, the training of the officers, it takes much longer. The navy and all its training given in time of peace. When once war has broken out it is too late to do anything. We now have a good navy, not large enough for our needs, but of excellent material. Where a navy is as small as ours, the cardinal rule must be that the battle ships shall not be separated. This year I am happy to say that we shall begin a course which I hope will be steadily followed hereafter, that, namely, of keeping the fleet alternately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Early in December the fleet will begin its voyage to the Pacific, and it will number, friends, among its formidable fighting craft three great battle ships, named, respectively, the Illinois, the Missouri, and the Kentucky. It is a national fleet in every sense of the term, and its welfare should be, and I firmly believe is, as much a matter of pride and concern for every man in the farthest interior of our country as for every man on the seacoast. A long ocean voyage is mighty good training; and not the least good it will do will be to show just the points where our naval program needs strengthening. Incidentally I think the voyage will have one good effect, for, to judge by their comments on the movement, some excellent people in my own section of the country need to be reminded that the Pacific coast is exactly as much a part of this nation as the Atlantic coast.

### OUR DOMESTIC POLICY.

"So much for foreign affairs. Now for a matter of domestic policy. Here in this country we have founded a great federal democratic republic. It is a government by and for the people and therefore a genuine democracy; and the theory of our constitution is that each neighborhood shall be left to deal with the things that concern only itself and which it can most readily deal with; so that town, county, city, and state have their respective spheres of duty, while the nation deals with those matters which concern all of us, all of its people, no matter where we dwell. Our democracy is based upon the belief that each individual ought to have the largest measure of liberty compatible with securing the rights of other individuals, that the average citizen, the plain man whom we meet in daily life, is normally capable of taking care of his own affairs, and has no desire to wrong any one else; and yet that in the interest of all there shall be sufficient power lodged somewhere to prevent wicked people from trampling the weak under foot for their own gain. Our constant endeavor is to make a good working compromise whereby we shall secure the full benefit of individual initiative and responsibility, while at the same time recognizing that it is the function of a wise government under modern conditions not merely to protect life and property, but to foster the social development of the people so far as this may be done by maintaining and promoting justice, honesty, and equal rights. We believe in a real, not a sham, democracy. We believe in democracy as regards polit-

ical rights, as regards education, and finally, as regards industrial conditions. By democracy we understand securing, as far as it is humanly possible to secure it, equality of opportunity, equality of conditions under which each man is to show the stuff that is in him and to achieve the measure of success to which his own force of mind and character entitle him. Religiously this means that each man is to have the right, unhindered by the state, to worship his Creator as his conscience dictates, granting freely to others the same freedom which he asks for himself. Politically we can be said substantially to have worked out our democratic ideals, and the same is true, thanks to the common schools, in educational matters. But in industry there has not as yet been the governmental growth necessary in order to meet the tremendous changes brought about in industrial conditions by steam and electricity. It is not in accordance with our principles that literally despotic power should be put into the hands of a few men in the affairs of the industrial world. Our effort must be for a just and effective plan of action, which, while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of the men of wealth, shall yet, so far as is humanly possible, secure under the law to all men equality of opportunity to make a living. It is to the interest of all of us that the man of exceptional business capacity should be amply rewarded; and there is nothing inconsistent with this in our insistence that he shall not be guilty of bribery or extortion, and that the rights of the wageworker and of the man of small means, who are themselves honest and hard working, shall be scrupulously safeguarded.

### THAT TIGHT FITTING CONSTITUTION.

"The instruments for the exercise of modern industrial power are the great corporations which, though created by the individual states, have grown far beyond the control of those states and transcend their business throughout large sections of the union. These corporations, like the industrial conditions which have called them into being, did not exist when the constitution was founded; but the wise forethought of the founders provided, under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, for the very emergency which has arisen, if only our people as a whole will realize what this emergency is; for if the people thoroughly realize it, their governmental representatives will soon realize it also. The national government alone has sufficiently extensive power and jurisdiction to exercise adequate control over the great interstate corporations. While this thorough supervision and control by the national government is desirable primarily in the interest of the people, it will also, I firmly believe, be to the benefit of those corporations themselves which desire to be honest and law-abiding. Only thus can we put over these corporations one competent and efficient sovereign—the nation—able both to exact justice from them and to secure justice for them, so that they may not be alternately pampered and oppressed. The proposal need be dreaded only by those corporations which do not wish to obey the law or to be controlled in just fashion, but prefer to take their chances under the present lack of system and to court the chance of getting improper favors as off-setting the chance of being black-mailed—an attitude rendered familiar in the past by those corporations which had thriven under certain corrupt and lawless city governments.

### WHERE TO BEGIN.

"The first need is to exercise this federal control in thoroughgoing and efficient fashion over the railroads, which, because of their peculiar position, because of the most immediate and urgent problem. The American people abhor a vacuum, and is determined that this control shall be exercised somewhere; it is most unwise for the railroads not to recognize this and to submit to it as the first requisite of the situation. When this control is exercised in some such fashion as it is now exercised over the national banks, there will be no falling off in business prosperity. On the contrary, the chances for the average man to do better will be increased. Undoubtedly there will be much less opportunity than at present for a very few individuals out of the most scrupulous type to amass great fortunes by speculating in and manipulating securities which are issued without any kind of control or supervision. But there will be plenty of room left for ample legitimate reward for business genius, while the change for the man who is not a business genius, but who is a good, thrifty, hard working citizen, will be better.

### THE CAUSE OF THE PAIN.

"I do not believe that our efforts will have anything but a beneficial effect. I think that any trouble is due fundamentally not to the fact that the

national authorities have discovered and corrected certain abuses, but to the fact that those abuses were there to be discovered. I think that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist and not the ulcerated tooth as the real source of his woe. I am as certain as I can be of anything, that the course we are pursuing will ultimately help business; for the corrupt man of business is as great a foe to this country as the corrupt politician. Both stand on the same evil eminence of infamy. Against both it is necessary to war; and if, unfortunately, in either type of warfare, a few innocent people are hurt, the responsibility lies not with us, but with those who have misled them to their hurt.

"This is a rapidly growing nation, on a new continent, and in an era of new, complex, and ever shifting conditions. Often it is necessary to devise new methods of meeting these new conditions. We must regard the past, but we must not regard only the past. We must also think of the future; and while we must learn by experience, we can not afford to pay heed merely to the teachings of experience. The great preacher Channing in his essay on "The Union" spoke with fine insight on this very point. In commenting on the New England statesman, Cabot, whom he greatly admired, he said that nevertheless he had too much of the wisdom of experience; he wanted what may be called the wisdom of hope. He then continued in words which have a peculiar fitness for the conditions of today: 'We apprehend that it is possible to make experience too much our guide. There are seasons in human affairs, of inward and outward revolution, when new depths seem to be broken up in the soul, when new wants are unfolded in multitudes, and a new and undefined good is thirsted for. These are periods when the principles of experience need to be modified, when hope and trust and instinct claim a share with prudence in the guidance of affairs, when in truth to dare is the highest wisdom.'

### A BREAK IN THE MACHINERY.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—A long distance telephone message from Cairo, Ill., was received by the Associated Press at 4:15 this afternoon to the effect that the steamer Mississippi, bearing President Roosevelt to Memphis, had broken its machinery and put into shore for repair. The spot where the steamer is tied up is twelve miles below Cairo, near Wickliff.

**AN ACCIDENT TO THE FLOTILLA.**  
 Columbus, Ky., Oct. 3.—News was brought to Cairo of an accident to a steamer that accompanied the president's flotilla down the river. No damage is reported but there may be some delay in the trip by reason of stopping for repairs.

### ANOTHER STANDARD CRIME.

It has a Monopoly of the Railway Lubricating Oil Business.

New York, Oct. 2.—The evidence adduced in the Standard Oil hearing today by Prosecutor Kellogg it is said, proves the contention of the government that the defendant through the subsidiaries, the Galena Signal Oil Co. of New York and the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., have a monopoly of the railway lubricating oil business and that it charges not only an excessive price, but that it discriminates against certain roads in the prices charged. Kellogg said he would show that it controlled ninety-seven per cent of the business.

### MINISTER IN HOT WATER.

Arrested on Criminal Charge After His Conviction in a Church Trial.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—Rev. Wilbur Ferguson was arrested today on a warrant by Arthur Cross, charging him with criminal relations with Cross' wife. The accused asked for an immediate trial in a justice's court. The complaint follows the closing of a church trial of the Rev. Ferguson at the recent Methodist Episcopal conference which brought about his withdrawal from the ministry and his \$25,000 damage suit against a number of ministers of the church.

### CALIFORNIA I. O. O. F.

Santa Barbara, Oct. 3.—Hanford was selected as the place for the next grand encampment of the Odd Fellows.

### SWAM THE GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Arthur Cavill swam the Golden Gate strait this morning in an hour and eighteen minutes. He started from Lime Point and swam to Fort Point.

## FRISCO REPUBLICANS BOLT THE TICKET

Delegates in the Convention Declare That They Will Support Taylor.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—A statement by a minority of the delegates that they won't support the party nominee for mayor, Daniel Ryan, but that they will do all in their power to further the election of Taylor, the present mayor, was a feature of the proceedings of the republican county convention tonight.

The gathering concluded its work by naming candidates for the municipal offices, including supervisors.

T. E. Haven, representing the minority, read a statement wherein the minority charges the majority with a betrayal of the confidence of the people and declares for Taylor. The mention of Taylor was warmly applauded by the minority delegates and the audience.

Ryan rose to defend himself against and charge that the object of the republican league movement was to further the ambitions of the chairman. He also said that the republican party was capable of good government, and declared his intention to make a fight for mayor.

The nominations then proceeded and the program was carried out without interruption. The nominees are: Auditor, John Gillson; treasurer, Reginald H. Webster; county clerk, Augustus Frank; assistant, Dr. Washington Dodge; City Attorney E. P. Peixotto; tax collector, Jno. Greif; sheriff, Jno. Dean; recorder, C. B. Perkins; public administrator O. Westphal; coroner, Dr. R. Hartley; police judges, Joseph Taaffe and Chas. Creighton. The first five nominees were also named by the democrats and the good government league.

### SACRAMENTO REPUBLICANS.

Sacramento, Oct. 2.—The republican city convention the delegates to which were elected by the Lincoln-Roosevelt league club tonight, nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Clinton White; auditor, Assessor Fred Curry; treasurer, Charles Procter; collector, P. Ruman; city attorney, Luke Howe.

### SANTA FE MACHINISTS GET BETTER WAGES.

Topeka, Oct. 2.—It was announced today at the general offices of the Santa Fe, that it had granted an increase to 5,000 machinists over the system, of two and a half cents an hour and an increase to helpers of a cent and a half an hour, effective last Tuesday.

### A SWINGING QUARTETTE.

Lancaster, Pa. Oct. 2.—Four Italians, Antonio Deloso, Steven Caruli, Clivero Rodelli and Joseph Celie, were hanged today for the murder of Plato Albamaso on August 19th. They entered a shanty where fifteen laborers were asleep and demanded their savings. Albamaso resisted and was shot and stabbed to death.

## A DWINDLING AWAY OF BRYAN SENTIMENT

In the Southern Stronghold There is No Longer a Clamor for a Losing Candidate.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—(Special correspondence of The Republican.)—Congressmen and men of affairs who have passed through the capital this week are amazed at the interest manifested in the poll made by the Brooklyn Eagle and New York Times of the Southern press regarding Bryan sentiment in the South.

Men who travel in the South extensively always make a point of spending a day or two in Washington on their return trip, and among my business acquaintances this falling off of Bryan sentiment has frequently been commented upon. No one seems to know just the reason for it, and the probabilities are that the great commoner himself would be hard put to assign a cause for this change of political form. The one significant fact is that there is a change and one no longer so far from the South is clamoring for Bryan. He is popular there in the sense that a pugilist who has lost two fights is popular. He made two game battles and lost.

The South hasn't any more use for a continuous loser than the North or West, and there isn't a doubt in the world that they will keep right on admiring Bryan providing he does not fail their powers of endurance too far. The South is no more a hot-house variety of Democrat. He is in the game to win, and he simply knows that this is impossible with Bryan or any one like him.

The campaign of 1904 was memorable for the reason that the South amiably agreed to allow the North to pick out a candidate. The South, of course, did not expect to be handed a Belmont lion in the shape of Alton B. Parker. This time the South is not going to make any such mistake. It will give the candidate to the North; but he will be a man whom the South selects. The Billy Sheehans and Tom Taggarts will not be permitted to hand out another gold brick candidate.

Parker had been heralded to the South as a world beater, yet the melancholy fact remains that he was so weak that he failed to carry the little work by four towns of Esopus (or Saratophagus, as it is now called) where he lived most of his life. This one incident speaks volumes for Parker's popularity and has convinced the Southern politicians that the men who make a business of picking candidates in the North are not always reliable. They might have overlooked the Parker fiasco if he had redeemed "Sarcophagus." To President Roosevelt this "Sarcophagus" episode is a source of everlasting joy. He never meets a New Yorker from that section of the state without inquiring for all of his friends.

The South is going to look over very carefully every candidate submitted from the North. It has already discarded Hearst because he says he is no longer a Democrat. Folk of Missouri is regarded as too light politically. Gray of Delaware is too old and is too closely allied with the interest now arrayed against President Roosevelt to be reliable.

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The man who most seems to strike the Southern fancy is Lieutenant-Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of New York state. He has been invited to deliver an address at the Georgia State Fair at Atlanta on October 19th and has accepted the invitation. It is up to Chanler to make good. He knows that he has been invited for a sort of trying-out spin in the presidential sweepstakes, and he has confidence enough in himself to accept the challenge. His friends predict that he will surprise the South by his grasp of the political situation. He has one thing in his favor. He at least has carried New York state for the Democratic ticket—the first time this had been done in over twelve years. It is generally understood that no Democrat will be considered for the nomination who can't do this. Chanler's friends say that he can carry the state if nominated. Good judges of politics are inclined to agree with this statement.

The positive announcement by Mr. Hearst that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for President bears out what we have said in former letters regarding Mr. Hearst's political intentions. He, best of all men, has facilities for feeling the public pulse in New York state. The reports made to Mr. Hearst by his various lieutenants in the different counties up the state all go to show the growing popularity of Lieut-Gov. Chanler. Mr. Hearst feels that he himself, in a measure, is responsible for this and is greatly pleased with the situation. If between now and the time of the next Democratic convention Mr. Hearst decides that he is really a Democrat, and no one who knows the man doubts for a moment but that he is, stranger things might happen than to see Mr. Hearst walk into the convention and place Lieutenant-Governor Chanler's name in nomination.

### RIVINGTON HOPE.

### THE PARKSIDE BRIBERY

The Defendants Reiterate a Reason Why the Indictments Should Be Set Aside.

San Francisco Oct. 2.—An amendment to the motions to set aside the indictments against G. H. Umbsen, Joseph E. Green and W. I. Brobeck of the Parkside Realty company was offered this morning by Attorney William Rix when the cases were called by Judge Dunne for trial.

The amendment adds another reason for undoing the work of the grand jury by asserting that the evidence upon which the true bills were returned was insufficient. In this petition to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition that ground was urged, but the higher tribunal still has the question under consideration and until a decision is handed down no action will be taken by Judge Dunne.

### PIMA COUNTY BONDS.

They Are Met by a Good Demand in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—A \$39,000 block of Pima county, Arizona, bonds, offered on the Boston market by E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Boston bankers, is meeting with a good demand despite the general un-

settled and depressed condition of the securities market.

These bonds are the school district building No. 1, and run at 4½ per cent, maturing in April, 1927. They sell at 100 flat, and accrued interest, netting the purchaser about 4.5 per cent income.

### METALS.

New York, Oct. 3.—London tin was irregular after yesterday's big break, spot £157 and futures £154 5s. Locally it was dull and higher, spot \$34.50 to \$35. Copper was lower in London, spot closing at \$21 12s 6d, and futures \$21 10s. Locally it was weak and unchanged. Lead was unchanged at \$19 15s in London and \$4.60@4.70 locally. Spelter advanced 2s 6d to \$21 2s 6d in London. Locally the market was steady. Iron was quiet and unchanged locally.

**TIPTON RESIGNED.**—Officer Wm. Tipton, who has served the city for over four years as a policeman, and who has made an excellent officer, has resigned from the force and accepted a position as engineer at the Valley Pride Creamery.

The more we love the more intensely sensitive are we to anything that looks like an oversight of our devotion. One should be slow to condemn what sometimes appears to be super sensitivity. For, if may be, what we call such is but a storm of disappointed longing that sweeps a sea of perfect love.

Somebody has said that every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven into the fabric of the world. "I will" is a projectile that hits the mark; a power that moves mountains.



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